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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

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PROLIFERATION ISSUES

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23 December 1992

[This report contains foreign media information on issues related to worldwide proliferation and transfer activities in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, including delivery systems and the transfer of weapons-relevant technologies.]

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Embassy Spokesman on Li Peng Visit, Lop-Nor Nuclear Test Site

*OW1812194492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1749 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In 1993, Kazakhstan and the Peoples' Republic of China shall both officially receive summit delegations, reports Yan Charun, a spokesperson for the Chinese Embassy in Alma-Ata. According to him, preparations are underway for a visit by Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng to Alma-Ata and for President Nursultan Nazarbayev to visit Beijing. The leaders will negotiate on expanding economic relations.

In response to a question about the Lop-Nor nuclear test site 600 km from the Kazakh border, the Chinese Embassy spokesman stated that the PRC is in favor of "complete liquidation, an entire ban on atomic weapons." According to Charun, much less testing is done at Lop-Nor than in the United States and the former Soviet Union. Charun added that in recent years, China conducted 25 times fewer tests than the United States and 12 times fewer than the Soviet Union.

Qian Qichen To Sign Chemical Weapons Convention in Paris

*OW1612132992 Beijing XINHUA in English
1313 GMT 16 Dec 92*

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is to visit

Africa next January, as he did annually in the previous years, and will sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in Paris on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The foreign minister announced this at a new year reception hosted by the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry here today.

Qian said that the plan of China's diplomatic work next year is now under discussion.

Reviewing China's diplomatic activities in the past year, Qian said that China has made new progress in foreign relations in 1992, and the friendly relations and cooperation between China and other countries have been further strengthened.

He said that China now has established diplomatic relations with 154 countries. In 1992, he said, Chinese leaders visited 48 countries, and China received some 60 delegations led by foreign leaders or foreign ministers.

Qian said that in the remaining 15 days of the year, three more foreign presidents will visit China.

Qian expressed the belief that, with the deepening of reform and further opening to the outside world, China will achieve new progress in its friendly relations of cooperation with foreign countries.

JAPAN

Defense Agency Cites DPRK Nuclear Arms as Security Concern

OW1712124792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—North Korea's efforts to develop long-range missiles that could reach Japan, and the uncertainty of Russia's military goals are among the security concerns identified by Japan's Defense Agency on Thursday.

The Defense Agency, in a report presented to the cabinet's Security Council, said that despite lingering international uncertainties, the end of the Cold War has generally yielded favorable results.

The report, along with an analysis by the Foreign Ministry, is among the discussion materials supporting downward revision of the fiscal 1991-1995 defense spending plan to be approved by the cabinet on Friday.

The cabinet will take a decision Friday to cut 580 billion yen from the initial spending target of 22.75 trillion yen for the five-year defense program, officials said.

Both the documents cited Pyongyang's reported development of a long-range missile that could strike western Japan, and North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program as concerns.

The Foreign Ministry cited concern over Russia's active sales of conventional weapons to "some areas," which it did not identify.

China is reported to have agreed to purchase over 1 billion dollars worth of weapons from Moscow.

The Defense Agency report said China is promoting modernization of its military and expanding naval operations.

Many other Asian countries, backed by their economic development, are promoting defense buildups through purchases of high-powered conventional arms, it said.

"The uncertainty of Russia's future, and its accumulation of nuclear weapons and other modernized military power in the Far East are causes for uncertainty in the region," according to the Foreign Ministry's analysis.

The Defense Agency cited the division of the Korean peninsula, claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, and Japan's territorial dispute with Russia over four islands off Hokkaido as unresolved issues in the region.

On the positive side, the reports cited joint admission to the United Nations of North and South Korea, South Korea's improved ties with China and Russia, Moscow's warming relations with Beijing, and the Cambodian peace accord.

NORTH KOREA

Japan's Nuclear Policy Denounced

SK0912070692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 9 Dec 92

["NODONG SINMUN on Nuclear Armament of Japan"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)—The "white paper" recently endorsed by the Japanese cabinet outlines a plan to build large-scale reprocessing facilities for extracting plutonium from spent nuclear fuel and calls for continuing the shipment of plutonium as it is "safe."

It makes it Japan's policy to secure reprocessing facilities and ship plutonium and shows once again that Japan is heading for nuclear armament in real earnest, notes NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The point is why Japan is moving toward her nuclear armament and conversion into a nuclear power. Is it to defend herself? No.

An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said: "We had better not give up the possibility of the option of nuclear armament as a support for Japan's diplomacy."

This reveals the ulterior intention of Japan in hastening her nuclear armament and conversion into a nuclear power.

Japan schemes to behave as a political power commensurate with an economic power, realize overseas expansion and seize the hegemony of the world by wielding nuclear weapons.

The Japanese authorities are shamelessly spreading the false rumour about "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK in an attempt to conceal their moves to build Japan into a nuclear power.

NEW ZEALAND

Bolger Voices Concern Over Passage of Plutonium Ship

BK1712045692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0300 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Jim Bolger, said a Japanese ship carrying radioactive plutonium is expected to enter the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand today on its way to Japan from Europe. The ship, Akatsuki Maru, is ferrying plutonium from France for use in Japan's nuclear energy program. Mr. Bolger has said he does not want the vessel anywhere near New Zealand, but his government has no power to block its passage on the high seas.

A number of island countries have protested against the ship starting for Pacific on grounds that it might cause an environmental disaster in the event of an accident.

BULGARIA

Inspectors Clear Kozloduy No. 2 Reactor for Startup

*AU1912194292 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT
19 Dec 92*

[Text] Sofia, December 19 (BTA)—The Inspectorate for the Safe Use of Atomic Energy with the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy allowed the bringing on stream of Unit Two of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, after a state commission checked the serviceability of the reactor following the repair of the established defects and the submission of the required documents. Experts of the consortium of EC regulatory and maintenance authorities on nuclear power safety and of the International Atomic Energy Agency took part in the commission in an observer capacity.

The permission is valid until the end of the unit's 1992-1993 fuel campaign.

Kozloduy Nuclear Plant May Lack Funds for Fuel

*AU1112095692 Sofia OTECHSTVEN VESTNIK
in Bulgarian 7 Dec 92 p 1*

[Liyana Kirilova report: "Fuel at Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant Almost Exhausted"]

[Text] When operating at full capacity, the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant produces half of the country's electricity, at a cost of 15-18 stotinki per kilowatt-hour, compared with 41 stotinki to 1.50 leva for thermoelectric power plants.

If an accident like Chernobyl occurs at Kozloduy, we will not get away with "carefully washing fruit in copious amounts of water." The maize research institute at Knezha has reported that it has recorded mutations in 25 percent of the grains in young corncobs. Professor Tsvetan Bonev, head of the Atomic Physics Department at Sofia University, describes this claim as "absolute nonsense."

In the report of the mission sent by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to inspect safety at Kozloduy, we read: We found rubbish left lying about, puddles of water, dripping pipes, and broken glass. We saw people eating, drinking, and smoking at the entrance to the active zone. The sizes of the protective clothing were too large. Once we even had to reach an arm through a broken pane of glass to close an elevator door... However, in our assessment so far there is no "black spot" regarding the safety of the systems. The high degree of professionalism shown by the specialists is acknowledged by all the international experts visiting the plant during the day. The commissioning of the reactors following repairs is carried out under international control. The No. 2 reactor will start operation in a fully serviceable condition around Christmas, and the Nos. 1 and 3 reactors will start up in a few months time.

However, Kozloduy is on a restricted financial diet. Some 700 million leva is needed for the reconstruction work this year, of which only one-third has been provided, and this has a direct impact on safety. Europe has provided 11 million ECU [European Currency Units] for this purpose. However, Georgi Nikolov, a technologist specializing in nuclear safety systems and inspection of metal structures, claims that this money is returning to the place it came from. Since last autumn, groups of 20 European experts have been living in the hotel in Kozloduy (provided with car, secretary, satellite antenna, and so on), working as consultants to the Bulgarians, for which they receive the ECU's back. In the office of Yordan Yordanov, chief of the Safety Section (now no longer in this post), a frame hangs on the wall ready to display the first donated dollar bill as a mark of gratitude. This frame has remained empty to this day.

The Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant has turned out to be a tasty morsel for foreign companies. The price of a replacement for a defective pump in one of the reactor units that was bought for \$20,000 leaped to \$140,000 following the recent furor about the "terrible conditions" at Kozloduy. I have the feeling that when they ask me questions, they show great interest in "details" that have nothing to do with our weak spots, Georgi Nedyalkov says.

The pressure systems at Kozloduy were designed to oversized dimensions, bigger than those in Western countries. If a vessel wall has to be 9 cm thick, they select 11 cm as the most efficient solution, whereas in Bulgaria we choose the safest solution—20 cm. Similar comparisons can be made regarding the quality and composition of the alloys and in the turbines and pipelines. The Kozloduy reactors are three times safer than the ones in Belgium, for example, and they are one-and-a-half times safer than the U.S. ones. One-quarter of the U.S. reactors are designed to a 200-percent safety factor, whereas the ones at Kozloduy have a 300-percent factor.

A vast industry pours out equipment for which we are an ideal market. Of course, if Kozloduy is rebuilt, it will be much better than it is now. The issue is whether we are able to do this. Are the Belgians, French, and Americans more stupid than us in that they are not doing this with their own nuclear plants?

Unless Kozloduy received 2 billion leva for fuel by the end of January, four of the six reactor units will be shut down in April. The fuel has to be ordered and paid for several months before delivery, while the producers, God willing, are Russians, French, and so on. Money, however, is short. It is left for the outgoing government to decide, and at the moment it is very difficult to say how stable the next government will be. The same is true regarding the stabilization of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant.

ARGENTINA**Pact To Control Nuclear Activities Implemented With Brazil***PY1112152192 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
0003 GMT 10 Dec 92**[By a TELAM special correspondent]*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Dec (TELAM)—The Argentine and Brazilian foreign ministers today implemented the nuclear safeguard agreement signed last December in Vienna by dedicating the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control (ABACC) of nuclear materials. This bilateral organization will supervise the agreement's fulfillment.

A year ago Argentina and Brazil assured the international community about the peaceful purpose of their respective nuclear programs, and, at the same time, promised each other to safeguard the two countries' industrial and commercial secrets.

The agreement also was signed by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], which later cited the agreement as an "example to other countries" due to its "advanced characteristics," and because it considers it an extremely useful means to promote and prompt new agreements and relations in the commercial field.

The new organization dedicated today will have its own inspectors and will supervise "on site" the uranium enrichment plants in Brazil and Argentina, that is, the most sensitive plants.

During the ABACC inauguration ceremony, Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella stated that important agreements—like the one signed by the two countries—cannot be implemented unless there is an adequate supervision system, and noted that the signing of an agreement of this nature "demonstrates what is implicit," in referring to the two countries' intention to use their nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

According to Di Tella, the signing and implementation of the agreement through the inauguration of ABACC will make it possible to "open new roads for technical cooperation, which were unfeasible in the past, by eliminating suspicions."

The rapprochement policy between Brazil and Argentina tightened in November 1990 when Fernando Collor de Melo and Carlos Menem signed the "Foz de Iguacu Declaration" establishing the opening of all nuclear plants to the other party, as well as a series of bilateral actions in the nuclear field.

In the agreement that refers to the use of nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes signed in July 1991, the two countries promised to refrain from testing, using, producing, acquiring, or obtaining a nuclear bomb by any means, as well as establishing an accounting and control system for nuclear material.

Ultimately, the agreement signed in Vienna authorizes the IAEA to supervise "all" the plants and movement of nuclear components.

During the ceremony this afternoon, Brazilian Minister Fernando Enrique Cardoso, pointed out that the agreement reflects the will of the two countries to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and added that "these steps reveal the strength of the process of integration and understanding" currently under way between the two nations.

Cardoso also said that in August 1991, Brazil and Argentina, together with Chile, signed the amendment to the Tlatelolco Treaty that, in turn, allowed these two countries to ratify the agreement, and commented that this agreement "is the most advanced nonproliferation instrument."

Di Tella and Cardoso agreed that the two countries' intention is to grant the ABACC the necessary funds to be able to perform the job on an international level and added that the organization was the result of wise decisions.

CNEA Announces Discovery of Uranium Deposit*PY1812151392 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1733 GMT 17 Dec 92*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Dec (NA)—According to information released in Buenos Aires today, National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) experts have discovered a high-grade uranium deposit in Cerro Solo, Chubut Province.

CNEA Chairman Miguel Mondino reported that final surveys have found three uranium layers that might yield enough uranium to guarantee the operation of 10 nuclear power plants the size of Embalse and Atucha II.

The uranium deposit is located in Cerro Solo, Chubut Province, about 2,000 km from Buenos Aires.

Mondino explained that this discovery was made despite the fact that only between 10 and 15 percent of the potentially uranium-rich area is being prospected.

According to nuclear experts, the new deposit will increase the amount of uranium ore currently available by 50 percent.

French Mission Seeks Agreements in Nuclear Field*PY1912191592 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
0343 GMT 19 Dec 92*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 December (TELAM)—A mission from the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) has come to Argentina to meet National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] officials and discuss the possibility of signing cooperation agreements on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

This information was disclosed by the Foreign Ministry, which pointed out that the French Government's mission headed by Hubert de la Fortelle, [name as received] CEA director of international relations, "is the most important one in the last few years."

The members of the French delegation of experts already have held working meetings with officials from the Foreign Ministry and the CNEA.

During these meetings, the French mission members were able to pinpoint specific areas of future cooperation such as nuclear safety, materials, recycling of nuclear waste with low and medium-level radioactivity, and public acceptance of atomic energy.

The visitors' agenda also included technical visits to CNEA headquarters, the Constituyentes Nuclear Center, the Ezeiza Nuclear Center, the Atucha-I nuclear power plant, the Bariloche Nuclear Center, and the Pilcaniyeu enrichment plant.

According to local diplomatic sources, the French mission members "pointed out that they got a favorable impression of Argentina's accomplishments in the last couple of years in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy," which "will enable both countries to embark on joint projects of cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of [words indistinct]."

INDIA

Editorial on Pakistan Nuclear Capability, 'Piracy'

BK1712111892 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
5 Dec 92 p 8

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Danger"]

[Text] The US has followed a policy of parity between India and Pakistan in trying to promote nuclear non-proliferation. How misconceived this policy is has again been shown by the disclosures made by the American TV network, NBC-News, about Pakistani fabrication of seven nuclear bombs in 1990. There are in particular two vital aspects of these revelations which the US Administration needs to give serious thought to before continuing its efforts to secure an India-Pakistan accord on regional denuclearisation. These efforts are well-meaning but based on false premises.

Consider, first, what NBC-News says about the manner in which the Pakistani decision to set in motion the machinery to actually make a bomb was taken. According to it, the then Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, came to know about the military leadership's action in switching on the machinery from the US Ambassador in Islamabad. She then protested to the military and as a result, was overthrown soon thereafter. "Can you really believe that the Prime Minister does not even know that certain things are happening in this sensitive area?" asks the Pakistani Foreign Secretary, Mr Shahryar Khan. Anyone who knows the ABC of Pakistani politics, centered as it has been for four decades, on intrigues not just between politicians and the military leadership but also within the military leadership itself, too will readily believe it. Whom is Mr Khan trying to fool? Did the late Z. A. Bhutto know beforehand that General Zia-ul-Haq, whom he had promoted as the army chief, would overthrow him one day and even manage the late prime minister's judicial murder? Such things have happened in Pakistan as a rule. It is the army's grip on power in Pakistan and the consequent instability, in a fundamental sense, of its regimes, which has made it difficult for New Delhi to reach any credible accords with it on any important issue. Sadly, Washington has not yet adequately appreciated the Indian misgivings about holding bilateral talks on so sensitive an issue as nuclear non-proliferation with a country which has been so inhospitable to democratic norms of any kind.

The other equally crucial issue which NBC-News has brought to the fore and which has reinforced Indian security apprehensions is the Pakistani specialisation in nuclear piracy. Some light has already been thrown on the surreptitious manner in which Pakistani scientists and officials have come into possession of vital know-how in Holland and West Germany. Thanks to a few successful security checks in the US, too, Pakistani agent's attempts to smuggle out nuclear equipment have been thwarted. All this may well be a tip of the proverbial iceberg. Most disturbing is the latest disclosure that even

the US Commerce Department had aided the Pakistani bomb-making. It is time the US Administration fully satisfied itself that all possible loopholes in its anti-nuclear piracy mechanism have been effectively plugged. Until this is done, it will be wrong for Washington to press India to agree to a regional non-proliferation scheme.

IRAN

'Sources' Cited on Details of Missile Deal With DPRK

PM1112110792 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 8 Dec 92 p 3

[Report by Amir Tahiri: "North Korea Is Iran's Main Partner in the Development of an Advanced Missile System"]

[Excerpts] London—Iran and North Korea have signed a military agreement worth billions of dollars covering the development of new missile systems capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Experts estimate that the new missiles will have the capacity to hit 100 cities in 22 states in the Middle East and Central Asia. [passage omitted]

Details of the agreement have not been officially announced but informed sources say that it covers three fields. The first is the development of two new types of missiles financed by Iran and designed and manufactured by North Korea.

The second is the construction of "two workshops" in Iran for the maintenance and repair of the Soviet fighter planes and heavy bombers purchased by Iran from Russia, Ukraine, China, and North Korea over the past three years.

One of the maintenance plants will also manufacture spare parts for these aircraft. Iran fears that Europe's increasing influence on Russia and Ukraine might lead to a ban on the export of military equipment, including spare parts, to Iran.

Thirdly, the agreement covers joint work for the development of speed boats each carrying multiple torpedo launchers. [passage omitted]

Iran had purchased Silkworm and Scud missiles from China and North Korea. It has received another consignment of 220 Scud missiles from North Korea. The shipment reached the port of Bandar-e 'Abbas last month.

The new agreement provides for the development of two modified types of missiles, both originally of Chinese design. One is called M-11, with a maximum range of 420 km, an accuracy range of 1,500 meters, and a payload capacity of 850 kg of explosives.

The second missile is the M-9B, with a maximum range of 1,100 km and a payload capacity of 400 kg. [passage omitted]

It is not clear yet how much money has been allocated for the implementation of the agreement, which is for a period of five years beginning next March. [passage omitted]

According to the same sources, Iran's decision to link its vital defense interests to North Korea has met with criticism from within the government.

Some political advisers, who spoke on the condition that they remain anonymous, said that North Korea is basically an unstable state and the political situation there might deteriorate to unknown dimensions after the death of its leader Kim Il-song, who is 82 years old.

One Iranian political adviser adds: Then we will find ourselves holding a piece of paper worth billions of dollars. [passage omitted]

Majles Deputy Refutes Allegation of Nuclear Capability

NC1212183392 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 5 Dec 92 p 16

[Commentary by Majles Deputy Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani: "The Nuclear Bomb of Propaganda!"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the CIA initiated a clamor regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear capability and claimed that by the year 2000 Iran will have the capability of conducting nuclear tests.

The CIA knows better than any other authority that the Islamic Republic is a loyal and active member of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and is the greatest victim of chemical weapons in history. Therefore, on the international level it is one of the pioneers advocating conventions for a moratorium on producing, stockpiling, or using weapons of mass destruction.

Therefore, if the CIA has any reliable document or trustworthy information, it would be preferable that instead of raising a propaganda clamor, it should present these before the IAEA so that the agency can verify the information with repeated visits to Iran and act according to its jurisdiction. By doing so, it would also be able to dispel any apprehension regarding Iran as a potential nuclear power, and the Islamic Republic of Iran could also pursue its peaceful and legitimate utilization of nuclear energy, removed from all tension and manipulation. So why is the CIA indulging in raising such an outcry and disseminating falsehoods, instead of adopting the logical path? [passage omitted]

Allocating priority to military superiority has resulted in the disproportionate and haphazard proliferation of investing, researching, specializing, and training manpower in the complex weapons industries. Gradually, numerous industrial and economic production and

training fields, which were slightly lower than the weapons industries regarding priority and importance, were taken over by allies such as Western Europe, Japan, South Korea, even Singapore and Taiwan. Even the U.S. domestic market has been taken over by its competitor allies.

Now, in the dawn of the post-cold war period, the United States has awakened and perceived that with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the concept of military dominance has become anachronistic, the pattern of strategic arming has undergone a change, most of the world's well-known markets have been taken over by others, and economic problems stemming from past erroneous policies cannot be resolved by producing weapons. [passage omitted]

The new U.S. echelons, especially the CIA, are fully aware that the great economic malaise that has been shrugged off the atrophied shoulders of George Bush onto the shoulders of Clinton cannot be easily resolved. If a quick solution is not found, it will certainly undermine Clinton. The weaponry that had stockpiled during the cold war in U.S. arsenals on the pretext of the Soviet threat and all the defense industries that had lost their utility and purpose with the collapse of the Eastern Bloc are weighing heavily on U.S. hands and are costing astronomical sums to maintain.

U.S. officials are forced to devise a substitute threat for the Soviet Union to mitigate these heavy expenses and to attain a reliable market for these residual armaments, which are relics of the cold war. What better customers could there be than the Persian Gulf countries? What better pretext could there be than the danger from the Islamic Republic of Iran? Therefore, however great the uproar by U.S. humanitarian organizations and the propaganda by CIA information sources regarding the security of the region and for depicting Iran as dangerous, it would still be inadequate. It is obvious that this propaganda and hue and cry will continue until the petrodollars of the regional Arab countries are no longer being extorted from them.

Our Arab brothers must be vigilant and not deceived by this trickery. Can a country such as Iran, which endured losses for eight years during an imposed war, solve its problems by a nuclear bomb? Can a country like India, which has a nuclear capability, provide food and clothing to the billions of hungry and naked human beings who are filling their bellies with wild herbs growing around their cities and airports? Did the Soviet Union disintegrate because of the lack of an atomic bomb? Can Clinton himself solve his country's problems by relying on its nuclear strength?

After all, which country has solved its problems with a nuclear bomb that the Islamic Republic of Iran should be second in line?

We request our Arab Muslim brothers to peruse our budget for this year and see for themselves that the allocation for defense is only 5.5 percent of the total

budget, and the allocation for education is 33 percent. How many countries in the world do they know that have allocations for defense and education in this ratio?

Is it possible that with such an allocation for our military expenditure the U.S. allegations regarding our nuclear and military capability can be believed?

We therefore request the heads of the Arab countries not to be deceived by U.S. propaganda and not let the U.S. economic impasse be resolved at the expense of the Arab Muslims. Let us rely on our Muslim fraternity and not on the venom-spewing and discord-generating United States.

IRAQ

Move To Reveal Nuclear Suppliers Called 'Step Forward'

NC0812192192 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT
8 Dec 92

[Text] Manama, Dec 8 (AFP)—Iraq is ready to "begin discussions" with U.N. experts on its nuclear suppliers, Maurizio Zeffirero, who heads the U.N.'s latest nuclear inspections team, said here Tuesday on return from a trip to Baghdad.

"I got encouraging news of the possibility finally of obtaining information about the procurements," Zeffirero said of Iraq's purchases of nuclear technology, adding that it was "a step forward."

Iraqi Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister Humam 'Abd-al-Khaliq 'Abd-al-Ghafur informed Zeffirero of the government's decision on Monday, he said.

"The Iraqis were ready to open the discussion yesterday night but I don't want to rush," Zeffirero said. "I prefer to prepare the documents specifying our requests."

Under U.N. resolutions following the Gulf war, Iraq is obliged to provide data on its nuclear technology but Baghdad has to date refused to identify its suppliers.

The nuclear inspections team leader said that he would probably fax the documents to his Iraqi interlocutors in the coming days.

"They (Iraqis) have decided this is in their interest. This is a step in the right direction," he said.

On Monday, the head of a U.N. chemical and biological weapons team said disarmament talks with the Iraqi authorities should be held at a "higher level" to ensure progress and eliminate technical ambiguities.

Sweden's Johan Santesson told reporters: "The level of representation on the Iraqi side has been remarkably low in comparison with the levels in previous missions.

He was among 36 United Nations inspectors who began Sunday a new mission aimed at eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.

The mission is aimed at inspecting several sites to identify Baghdad's foreign-made weapons and includes an eight-member nuclear team.

The nuclear team is also looking for Iraq's formal compliance with Security Council Resolutions 707 and 715 to establish a regime for long-term monitoring of Iraqi weapons acquisitions.

PAKISTAN

PRC Plans To Supply Nuclear Reactor

OW1012121692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT
10 Dec 92

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 10 KYODO—China is planning to build a 600-megawatt "poor man's" nuclear reactor for developing nations and supply a 300-megawatt reactor to Pakistan despite Western objections, a senior official of the Ministry of Energy Resources has said.

The 600-megawatt advanced pressurized water reactor (apwr), to be based on a simple design with greater safety provisions, will be economical and easy to operate, Tan Aixing, deputy director of the ministry's International Cooperation Department, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

"You will only have to push a button like a poor man's camera which needs no focusing and which even a fool can operate," he said.

Tan said the apwr might be developed in collaboration with Westinghouse of the United States and that negotiations are proceeding, though Sino-U.S. cooperation in this field would ultimately depend upon the U.S. Congress and administration.

Westinghouse has already carried out extensive surveys of China's industrial manufacturing capacity in the context of the plan to build the apwr, he said.

At present China has only one indigenous reactor, a 300-megawatt pressurized water reactor at Qinshan, about 120 kilometers from Shanghai, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Hangzhou.

China's second nuclear plant at Daya Bay in Guangdong Province is based on technology imported from France.

Tan said the design of the 600-megawatt apwr, which constitutes the second phase of the Qinshan project, was approved last month and land-leveling work at the proposed site, near the Qinshan plant, is expected to start next year.

The apwr will be a simplified version of the reactor used in nuclear submarines and will have additional safety provisions, according to Chinese officials.

For example, the reactor will have an overhead tank filled with pressurized water which would be automatically released over the reactor for 72 hours in the event of an emergency.

Chinese officials said that currently 75 percent of China's power comes from coal-fired power plants but the country is planning a bigger role for nuclear plants in the 21st century.

It has already signed a contract for a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant for Pakistan and negotiations are being held on a similar deal with France.

The contract with Pakistan, China's first export order, has come under pressure from Western nations and resulted in a ban on technology but China intends to go ahead with the project nonetheless, senior Chinese officials have said.

"The Chashma nuclear power plant being built for Pakistan will in fact be better than China's own Qinshan plant," said Fan Xilin, general director of China Zhongyuan Engineering Corp. (CZEC) which is carrying out the project for China National Nuclear Corporation.

Ministry of Energy Resources officials have confirmed that Western countries have banned exports of some key components to be used in the Pakistani plant.

But they were confident China would complete the turnkey project within the stipulated 87 months which began in February 1992.

It is China's responsibility to acquire or build these components, the officials said.

Fan said many improvements would be incorporated into the Pakistani plant because of the contribution of Pakistani engineers to its design and operational observations during a trial run of the Qinshan plant between December 1991 and August 1992.

A 30-member team from the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is currently in China, working with the Shanghai Nuclear Research and Development Institute on the basic design of the plant.

Fan said companies in Japan, Germany and France which had supplied various components for the Qinshan plant have refused to supply them for the Pakistani plant.

Western nations want China to insist on international safeguards on all the facilities as a precondition for the Chashma plant, which Pakistan has refused.

But Fan said China itself could manufacture a pressure vessel for the Pakistani plant and other components could be arranged.

He said the CZEC was in the process of awarding contracts for designing and constructing five main buildings of the Chashma plant to National Engineering

Services of Pakistan, while some other work has been assigned to three Chinese sub-contractors.

A political agreement on the plant was reached during Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Pakistan in February 1988 and a detailed agreement concluded in February 1991.

France reached a similar understanding for a 900-megawatt nuclear power plant for Pakistan in 1988 but backed out of the deal under U.S. pressure.

China is also believed to be negotiating with Iran to supply a similar plant.

Bank of China Aids Sino-Pakistan Nuclear Power Project

*OW1812142792 Beijing XINHUA in English
1400 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)—The Chinese contractor of the Sino-Pakistan nuclear power cooperative project got a loan in U.S. dollars and renminbi (yuan) from the Bank of China today.

China and Pakistan signed a contract at the end of last year to build Chishma nuclear power station in Pakistan, which has so far been the biggest overseas project contracted by a Chinese company, as well as a significant project of South-South cooperation in the field of high-technology.

To promote the fulfilling of the contract, the Bank of China decided to provide the loan to China Zhongyuan Engineering Company, the Chinese contractor, under China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC).

The loan will be mainly used to make up the money-shortage for the Chinese contractor in the preliminary construction stage of the project, according to Li Yingxiang, spokesman for CNNC.

Li said that the Sino-Pakistan nuclear power construction contract went into effect in February this year, and in the past 10 months the cooperation has been going on smoothly.

He said that the basic design for the project has been completed, and a report on preliminary safety analysis will be submitted within the year. Plans for equipment-making have been drafted, and the major workshop is to start construction next year.

The spokesman declined to say how much money the contractor will get from the bank.

General manager of CNNC, Jiang Xinxiong, director of the Bank of China, Wang Deyan, and some other representatives attended the loan-contract signing ceremony held in Beijing this evening.

**Foreign Office Spokesman: PRC Missile Sale
'Without Substance'***BK1012110792 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES
in English 10 Dec 92 pp 1, 8*

[Text] Islamabad, Dec. 9: A foreign office spokesman today described as "without substance or proof" a recent foreign press report that China had supplied two dozen sophisticated M.L. missiles to Pakistan.

Showing a press clipping to correspondents at his weekly Press briefing carrying Chinese official denial through REUTER news agency, the spokesman said that this was part of a conspiracy.

Such stories, particularly about Pakistan's nuclear programme, were "designed to damage Pakistan's relations with seven [word indistinct] close friendly countries, especially the United States and China," the spokesman said when he was asked to comment on this particular report which was originally carried by LOS ANGELES TIMES in which the American newspaper had also said that these "dangerous missiles" which carry nuclear warheads were unloaded at Karachi port in the last two weeks.

This particular report, seconding to the spokesman, was intended to sabotage the forthcoming visit to Japan by Prime Minister Mohammad In War [Mian Nawaz] Sharif because it was going to be a success.

He said such reports were nothing else but "old conjectures" published for "ulterior motives."

A correspondent sought the comment of the spokesman on what he called "a coup" presently taking place in Kabul. In response the spokesman said there were lately some disturbances in the Afghan capital but these were not at serious nature as per the information it was receiving from Pakistan Embassy in Kabul, with which the Foreign Office was in constant touch.

Prime Minister Sharif Visits Japan for Meetings**Accuses India of Blocking 'Denuclearization'***OW1712122792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT
17 Dec 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said here Thursday that India's refusal to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) blocks denuclearization of South Asia.

Sharif, speaking to reporters following a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, said Pakistan has already proposed a nuclear non-proliferation agreement in south Asia.

"This proposal is a five-nation proposal, which says that America, Russia and China should get together and consult with India and Pakistan and find a solution to this problem. India is the country which has rejected this proposal," Sharif said.

He said the major stumbling block to a settlement of bilateral differences is the Indian military's violent outbreaks against Muslims of the Kashmir region under Indian control.

"India must try to resolve the core issue with the Kashmir and I positively feel that after the solution of this issue, the other problems will also be resolved automatically. The nuclear issue, of course, is one of these issues," he said.

Referring to Japan-India talks on the nuclear issue scheduled for next February, the prime minister said as one of the major donors of development aid to Asian nations "Japan can play a very effective role in that issue."

In his morning talks with Miyazawa, Sharif said Pakistan will not join the NPT as long as India refuses to do so. He accepted, however, Miyazawa's proposal to enter into bilateral talks on nuclear proliferation issues similar to those Japan will hold with India early next year.

Welcoming emergency yen loans worth 100 million dollars Japan will extend to help Pakistan's flood victims, the Pakistani prime minister said he had no indications that Japan intends to cut its aid to Pakistan following a new policy of linking assistance to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

He reiterated that Pakistan pursues a nuclear program for peaceful purposes. "We don't intend to make any nuclear weapons and we haven't made any nuclear weapons."

Sharif, commenting on recent press reports alleging Pakistan has already produced seven nuclear bombs, said apprehensions expressed by the media are all unfounded.

He said Pakistan cannot afford to spend financial resources needed to meet the basic needs of its people in an arms race with India.

Sharif, who met with representatives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Thursday afternoon, called on the Japanese business community to boost investment in his country.

He said his government followed a policy of rapid industrialization by opening the country to foreign investors, offering them investment opportunities in the industry, infrastructure and social services.

"Since our reforms have been introduced, there are virtually no restrictions on foreign investments," said Sharif, noting that Pakistan has allowed free flow of capital and profits in and out of the country.

Sharif, who arrived here Wednesday on a four-day visit, his first since becoming prime minister in November 1990, will open an investment promotion conference Friday.

Refuses To Join Non-proliferation Treaty

OW1712060792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT
17 Dec 92

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO—Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif dismissed a request Thursday from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), saying Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons.

Sharif told Miyazawa that Pakistan's nuclear development program is for "peaceful purposes," and said Islamabad will not sign the NPT unless India does, a Japanese official said.

His remarks came one week after Western news reports that Pakistan has already produced at least seven nuclear devices. A Pakistani spokesman said he believed the reports were partly aimed at damaging Sharif's visit to Japan.

Sharif, however, accepted a proposal from Miyazawa to enter into bilateral talks on nuclear nonproliferation issues early next year, said the Japanese official who briefed reporters on the meeting.

The outcome of the talks will be a factor in determining whether development aid to Pakistan will be influenced by Japan's recent policy of linking assistance to issues such as nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament, the official said.

Japan and India agreed in June to hold working-level talks on nuclear issues next February, and the talks with Pakistan are expected to be scheduled around the same time, the official said.

Sharif said he has made various proposals to India for bilateral and multilateral arms control measures, but New Delhi has not responded favorably.

During the 90-minute meeting Miyazawa reminded Sharif of Japan's guiding development aid principles. Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe also attended the meeting and spelled them out in detail, the official said.

Japan is Pakistan's largest aid donor, providing some 127 million dollars in 1991. The United States suspended all economic aid in 1990 over suspicions about Pakistan's nuclear program.

Watanabe announced that Japan will provide 100 million dollar worth of emergency yen loans as a relief measure for flooding in Pakistan, the official said.

Sharif arrived Wednesday on a four-day visit, his first since becoming premier in November 1990. On Friday he will open an investment conference in Tokyo.

Allays Concerns Over Nuclear Capability

BK1912102792 Islamabad THE NEWS in English
19 Dec 92 p 7

[Editorial: "Japan's nuclear concerns"]

[Text] Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, currently on a state visit to Japan, said on Thursday that he was able to

convince the Japanese Premier, Kichi Miyazawa, about the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear programme. Mr Sharif said this during a press conference held after his meeting with Mr Miyazawa in Tokyo. Discussing his talks with his Japanese counterpart as satisfactory and productive, Mr Sharif said: "We have informed the Japanese authorities that Pakistan is a peace loving country and we are against acquiring or manufacturing weapons of mass destruction, nor would favour others to go for such devices." About Tokyo's response to these assurances, Mr Sharif sounded an optimistic note: "We have made them understand our stand on the issue (of nuclear proliferation) and they have given weight to our position."

If such optimism is genuine and is not another case of wishful thinking, it is reassuring that Tokyo's misgivings about Islamabad's nuclear programme have been removed. Japan is an economic superpower and *ipso facto* a very important country playing a pivotal role in the world. More importantly, Tokyo is now Pakistan's biggest aid donor. At a time when securing foreign assistance is becoming increasingly difficult, it is all the more necessary for Pakistan to keep its Japan link free of any doubt or confusion. And since the nuclear issue is one such potential impediment which could affect ties between the two countries, it was only logical for Mr Sharif to take pains to secure his hosts of Pakistan's sincerity on the subject.

Indeed, if a Pakistan premier had met with his Japanese counterpart a few years ago, probably the nuclear issue would not have figured so high on the agenda of discussions. That the issue dominated the Sharif-Miyazawa talks reflects the top priority that nuclear proliferation is increasingly receiving from the world's major powers. Japan's keen interest in working towards a nuclear free world was evident when in a policy decision taken last year, Tokyo made the availability of its foreign aid subject to four conditions, one of which was the recipient's record on the nuclear front.

Mr Miyazawa's proposal made during Mr Sharif's current visit that Islamabad should unilaterally sign the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) highlighted Japan's growing concern over the spread of nuclear weapons. Predictably, Islamabad refused to accept the Japanese suggestion in that it did not take cognizance of the real source of the nuclear problem in the South Asian region i.e. India's nuclear ambitions and its constant refusal to change its nuclear policy despite various offers made by Pakistan.

Whereas Pakistan's stand on the NPT is both correct and logical, it still does not obviate the need to formulate a coherent response to the increasing consensus in the comity of nations over the nuclear issue. While Pakistan can easily explain to the world the nuclear problem in South Asia in the context of Delhi's refusal to sign the NPT, we have to think of a more specific and categorical

response to the misgivings that some countries have about our own nuclear programme. This will require some fine and hard diplomatic work, particularly when Indian propagandists are working overtime to spread baseless fears about Pakistan's so-called bomb in the basement.

Decries U.S. 'Discriminatory Treatment'

*BK1812102592 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES
in English 18 Dec 92 p 6*

[Editorial: "Ties With U.S."]

[Text] Talking to Japanese newsmen in Tokyo, Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said that his government is ready to develop a constructive and meaningful relationship with the United States without compromising on Pakistan's sovereignty and independence. He hoped for a meaningful cooperation between Pakistan and the new US Administration and added, "We have conveyed our willingness to the US in this regard but we will not accept inequitable and discriminatory treatment." He categorically refused to allow inspection of the nuclear installations at Kahuta. Pakistan, he said, would sign any agreement with India on the nuclear issue provided it was non-discriminatory and guaranteed keeping both the neighbouring countries "at par in letter and spirit." He denied reports that Pakistan possesses a nuclear warhead. Reiterating that Pak nuclear programme is geared entirely to peaceful purposes, Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said, "Pakistan has an enemy across the border who detonated a nuclear device way back in 1974 and who does not listen to others. We have to confront over one hundred nuclear warheads of the enemy that threaten our security." He endorsed the view that Pak-India relations have been passing through a difficult phase since early 1990 due mainly to unabated Indian atrocities against the innocent people of the Indian-held Kashmir.

The assertion by Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif that Pakistan stood for a meaningful relationship with the US without compromising the country's sovereignty and independence is the voice of a self-respecting nation. Unfortunately, Pakistan has usually been singled out for discriminatory treatment by the developed world, especially the US, in matters having a crucial bearing on its technological progress and survival. An instance of such discrimination was the reversal in 1991 by a joint session of the House of Representatives and the US Senate of an earlier decision under which the US President was required to certify the non-possession by both India and Pakistan of military capability in nuclear arms in order for them to qualify for US aid. The reversal made the discriminatory law applicable only to Pakistan while India, despite its demonstrable military nuclear capability, was given a blanket exemption. The implication of the decision was not that, according to the US, India did not possess the bomb, but only that the law would [word indistinct] be allowed to obstruct the grant of US economic and military aid to India. The decision

by the US Congress thus gave Pakistan the dubious distinction of being the only country in the world to have been denied US economic and military aid on this score. The discriminatory treatment consistently meted out to this "most allied" of the US allies is disappointing to say the least. Justice demands that either the discriminatory law be scrapped altogether or it should equally apply to countries like India and Israel which are known to possess nuclear weapons. Such a partisan approach on the part of the US, besides creating misunderstanding between two traditional friends, will adversely affect the balance of power in the region. The sooner this dichotomy is done away with, the better.

Minister Claims Self-Sufficient Nuclear Capability

*BK1812120992 Lahore JANG in Urdu 16 Dec 92
pp 8, 5*

[Text] Islamabad (JANG News)—Pakistan is capable of manufacturing everything, including the nuclear missiles, for its defense and it has nothing to worry about from Indian missiles. The danger of war is always there but we are fully alert and are not oblivious to the defense of the motherland. No one can declare us a terrorist state. We have been supporting the cause of our Kashmiri brethren and will continue to do so in the future as well. These observations were made by Minister for Defense Production Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani while talking to newsmen after the swearing-in ceremony of the staff union of the Regional Finance Development Corporation. Bijarani said Pakistan possesses the capability to manufacture everything, including the nuclear missiles, for its defense, adding that even if India has developed any sophisticated missiles, we ought not to have any fear about this because the armed forces will not disappoint the nation.

The minister disclosed that the private sector is involved in a massive scale in the production of defense equipment, and a defense seminar will be organized in the next few days that will offer proposals and recommendations for involvement of the private sector in the defense industry and that will provide incentives to private investors to involve themselves in this field.

The federal minister said we have been supporting the struggle of the Kashmiris from the very beginning. They have been waging their war of independence themselves and every nation has the right to wage a struggle for freedom. Pakistan will continue to support the legitimate cause of the Kashmiris. We have never indulged in any act of terrorism nor do we support terrorism, and therefore no one can declare us terrorists. Any talk about this is nothing but mere apprehension.

Commenting on a report published in another newspaper, not JANG, about the purchase of arms from the United States, the minister for defense production said Washington has still not lifted its ban on the supply of arms because the Pressler Amendment is still effective.

No decision has yet been made about taking the issue of supply of F-16 aircraft to the International Court of Justice.

Hazar Khan Bijarani said that in view of the situation prevailing in the country, the government and the opposition should end their tension and confrontation, which is not in the interests of the two sides. He said he has always stressed the need for a dialogue, but the negotiations should not be made into an issue. He said Nawaz Sharif had convened the roundtable conference in all sincerity in view of the national and regional situation and the opposition should have attended it and participated in making decisions to tide over the crisis facing the country. This is not a question of the success or failure of any one person; it is a national problem, the minister observed.

Answering a question, the defense production minister said the army will remain in Sindh for the time being. The army has restored peace and law and order, and other remaining things will be settled in the next few weeks, after which any decision to withdraw the army will be made. He said the situation is now good for holding by-elections in Sindh, but a final decision to this effect must be made by the Sindh chief minister, Bijarani added.

Agreement With France for N-Plant To Be Signed 'Soon'

*BK3011093192 Islamabad THE NATION in English
30 Nov 92 p 1*

[Text] Lahore—The French Ambassador to Pakistan Jean-Pierre Masset has confirmed that the agreement for the nuclear power plant between France and Pakistan will be signed soon.

He was talking to the journalists at Meet the Press programme arranged by Lahore Press Club on Sunday. He said previously there were two occasions when Pakistan came closer to France on the agreement of reprocessing plant and on 'a green signal' given by President

Mitterrand in February 91 for a nuclear power plant. 'But the two deals have to be cancelled because of some difficulties appeared during the transitions of one government to another in Pakistan,' he commented. He said the matter remained untouched during the caretaker Government of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.

According to him Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif made a successful visit to France in January 92, and France has agreed to transfer the nuclear technology to Pakistan for developing purposes including medical diagnosis and other scientific matters. He said that during Nawaz Sharif's visit to France, it was finalised to pay a compensation of Fr 500 million (US\$ 130 million) for the cancellation of agreement of reprocessing plant.

He said that Pakistan was being supported by France in many fields. "There have been 'long' (old) traditions of military cooperation between the two countries," he maintained reckoning a number of items being used by Pakistan military including Mirage fighter aircraft, Puma and Lama helicopters, French range of missiles and others.

He said that France supported Pakistan in its election as the member of UN Security Council. He said that France had also supported the resolution by Pakistan for making the South Asian region a nuclear free zone and the Nawaz Government's idea of conference of five countries on the issue.

Mr Masset turned down that the Pakistan's denial to sign the NPT [Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty] was an obstacle for the transfer of nuclear power plant. He emphasised that Pakistan should follow China in signing the NPT.

Talking about the economic field, he said there was a lot of room for the improvement of relations between the two countries. He said the language barrier should be diminished so that the students from Pakistan could avail the benefit of French technology as he opined the French technology was as good as they were best a la mode. [sentence as received]

Ambartsumov: Yeltsin 'Tripped Up' by U.S. Agreement*LD0912203592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1806 GMT 9 Dec 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Lyudmila Yermakova and Vasily Titov]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS—The Russian-U.S. agreement on safe and reliable transportation, storage and elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons as well on their non-proliferation is a useful one, but contains so many annoying ambiguities, gaps and even linguistic errors that they trigger a feeling of a possible U.S. interference into internal Russian affairs, according to Evgeniy Ambartsumov, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on International Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations.

"The president of Russia was tripped up by the agreement", he said addressing lawmakers at the Congress of Russian People's Deputies on Wednesday, adding that the procedure of preparing such agreements was violated and parliamentary committees did not participate in it. Such agreements are to be ratified by the parliament, Ambartsumov stressed.

The opposition "Russian Unity" bloc accused President Yeltsin for "violating Russian state interests" while signing the agreement at a summit meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Washington in June. After the accusation was voiced the congress instructed Ambartsumov's committee to study the document and report on it.

Ambartsumov welcomed the provision of the agreement that Russia will use the U.S. technical and financial help for safe transportation, storage and elimination of the weapons.

Despite all ambiguities it would be a mistake to cancel the agreement as that would trigger a chain reaction and other documents important for Russia may be also annulled, according to Ambartsumov, who proposed to exchange notes with the United States and correct the agreement without "exploding it". He added that representatives of the U.S. Embassy supported the proposal.

The agreement was worked out by four Russian ministries—of Atomic Energy, Defence, Security and Foreign Affairs, as well as nuclear scientists, Viktor Mikhailov, the Russian minister of atomic energy, explained to the congress. Mikhailov, who represented the president at negotiations with the United States on the agreement, said that the document has no analogues and does not "infringe on the Russian interests in any way".

However, the lawmakers remained dissatisfied with the explanation and instructed the parliament to thoroughly assess the document jointly with the ministries and investigate the details of its conclusion.

Yeltsin: Arms Sales to China Total \$1.8 Billion in 1992*LD1812161892 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya
Ostankino Television First Program Network
in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [video shows Yeltsin in negotiations with unidentified Chinese official] Among the issues of Russian-Chinese relations Yeltsin discussed [in Beijing] was the military aspect.

He told a RIA correspondent that Moscow and China have decided to conclude an agreement on military and technical cooperation and that in the current year the total supplies of Russian armaments to China amounted to \$1.8 billion. Yeltsin said there have been attempts to keep this figure secret, but he has decided to reveal it.

At the same time, Russian representatives declare that they are not going to overstep the border which divides selling defensive and offensive arms.

Russian Atomic Energy Minister Defends Arms Destruction Treaty*PM1112102192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 11 Dec 92 p 7*

[Interview with Viktor Mikhaylov, Russian minister of Atomic Energy, by Yevgeniy Panov, place and date not given: "Mikhaylov: Such Agreements Can Only Be Welcomed"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] At a press conference 1 December, representatives of Russian Unity talked about a "dreadful" document which threatened many problems for Russia—namely, the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States on the safe and reliable shipment, storage, and destruction of weapons and the prevention of the proliferation of weapons signed by Yeltsin and Bush in June 1992. The Congress instructed parliament to analyze this document. What kind of document is it, why it was concluded, and whether it is dangerous to our country—the minister now talks about that especially for ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA's readers.

[Mikhaylov] In November 1991, the U.S. Congress adopted a decision to give Russia technical assistance and free aid amounting to \$400 million (from the U.S. Defense Department budget) for the safe storage, transport, and elimination of Russia's weapons of mass destruction subject to reduction within the framework of the Russian and U.S. presidents' reciprocal initiatives.

The scrapping of tens of thousands of nuclear munitions is a very costly business. It will take between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion. The Russian exchequer does not have this kind of money.

The U.S. Congress demanded compensation for America's expenses in the form of Russian oil and gas or other strategic materials and set us six conditions. Two of them—U.S. monitoring [kontrol] of our scientific research and experimental design work in the defense sphere to ensure that this work does not exceed the bounds of Russia's "defense sufficiency" needs—"sufficiency" from the American viewpoint, that is—and monitoring by their specialists of the process of nuclear disarmament in Russia—were totally unacceptable. Like the compensation condition. This must be a question of free aid.

That is why painstaking work on the agreement began. We had to convince the U.S. side first that in a situation of political and economic instability in Russia the ill-prepared destruction of nuclear warheads involving their dismantling and shipment is dangerous for it and the whole world. And second, if the destruction of nuclear weapons in our country is halted as a result of financial and technical difficulties, by the year 2000 the Americans will be scrapping their own weapons but we will be unable to. They will have 10,000 charges left, we will have 35,000. To cut a long story short, the point is that free aid and technical assistance to Russia directly meets U.S. interests.

The agreement appeared in its final form after the June meeting between Boris Yeltsin and George Bush. For our side, it was prepared by the Defense Ministry, the Security Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and the Atomic Energy Ministry (the latter has been given executive functions). The agreement is based on the Vienna convention on help in the event of nuclear accidents or a radiation emergency situation and on the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

It is a general—"framework"—agreement. It clearly defines the criteria for the granting of U.S. aid and stipulates the need for the conclusion of additional agreements regulating specific forms and mechanism of cooperation between Russia and the United States. The Defense Ministry and the Atomic Energy Ministry have already signed five such documents.

Are there any points in the "framework" agreement which could be viewed as a betrayal of Russia's interests? The agreement stipulates points of principle. For example, the procedure for the reliable transportation of munitions to the dismantling site and the storage procedure. On all these questions the U.S. side is giving us technical assistance. This presumes the participation of U.S. specialists. It is logical for them to enjoy certain privileges relating to entry and exit and visits to our facilities. But this does not mean that they can behave as they like in Russia and bring in or take out whatever they want. This preferential regime applies only to that sphere covered by the agreement. In addition, the specialists invited have the status of consultants. All decisions will be made by us and all supplies are strictly monitored by us. The Russian side alone is responsible for all operations involving U.S. equipment.

We, in turn, must guarantee the U.S. side that the equipment that we receive will be used only for its specific purpose, will not end up in any part of the Third World, and will not be used to produce weapons. This is also the reason for the complex and lengthy procedure for canceling the treaty.

On the whole I have to say that the agreement marks a new approach to the problems of disarmament and collective security. For our part we can only welcome this aid. What is the scale of it? Under five specific projects the United States will supply Russia with 450 sets of soft protective covering which will protect the nuclear munitions from being punctured in the case of sabotage; 200 sets [komplekty; not further specified] for the rapid reaction groups operating in various emergency situations; and 115 sets of equipment for special freight cars. The latter alone will cost \$20 million. Add to that 10,000 containers for the storage of uranium and plutonium costing \$5,000-\$6,000 each and equipment for modern storage facilities for fissile materials. Under the agreement we will not receive a single actual cent—just equipment or technical solutions [proyektnyye resheniya]. The aid included in the aforementioned five treaties is worth \$100 million, which, we calculate, is equivalent to 400 billion rubles [R]. Meanwhile, we have received R20 billion from the budget this year for all the research and development work involved in preserving the potential of the nuclear weapons complex.

Where is the harm to Russia here? Where is the betrayal of its interests? And who is being accused of doing that? Do they mean people who have devoted all their efforts to creating the country's nuclear shield? In purely formal terms the general "framework" agreement gives no justification for such accusations. If you examine it in the context of specific additional projects the absurdity of these accusations becomes obvious.

Today talks on questions of the safe elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of their proliferation are being held with Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy. All the countries of the world should be interested in the reliable reduction of the nuclear arsenals.

Vice Premier Shokin Comments on PRC Nuclear Power Station

*LD1812150392 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya
Ostankino Television First Program Network
in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Here is a detail which cannot fail to have an effect on the course of talks in China. Precisely the fact that the volume of industry and production in that country is growing by almost 20 percent per year.

In an interview with a RIA correspondent, Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokin briefly commented on whether the contract signed in China on the development of nuclear power engineering is beneficial to us. Russia is not

preparing to take upon itself obligations regarding the burying of spent nuclear fuel in the first phase of the nuclear power station which will be built in China with Russia's help.

He described the agreement signed yesterday on the construction of a nuclear power station in China as the most significant in the sphere of developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Shokin did not exclude the possibility of Russian nuclear fuel being used in the nuclear power station built by the French in the south of China.

In an interview with INTERFAX, Aleksandr Shokin spoke about the things that need to be dealt with at home.

Russia, PRC Plan Nuclear Power Agreement

Government Endorses Proposal

*LD1612153092 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1513 GMT 16 Dec 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Ryabov]

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS—The Russian Government has endorsed the proposal of the Russian and Chinese ministries and departments concerned to sign an agreement between the two countries on cooperation in the construction of a nuclear power station on the Chinese territory.

The agreement envisages the construction by Russian specialists in China of a nuclear power station with two power units with water-moderated water-cooled reactors with the capacity of 1,000 megawatt each.

The draft agreement says that the technical level of the nuclear plant will correspond to the level of experience and knowledge accumulated by Russia in the area in the nineties. Safety indexes will be based on functional requirements and provisions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In addition, when the agreement is signed during the Russian president's visit to China, the sides will confirm their adherence to the July 1, 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Russia will grant to China a credit of 2,500 million U.S. dollars for the construction of the nuclear power station. China will use the credit to repay deliveries of Russian equipment and the services of Russian specialists.

Grants PRC Credit to Build

*PM1812104092 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[Text] Russia is to grant China a credit for 2.5 billion dollars for 12, 13 years [as heard] for building atomic power stations. AFP reports that this was announced today by Russian Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokhin speaking to journalists in Beijing. He emphasized that the construction of Chinese atomic power stations will

be conducted in accordance with International Atomic Energy Agency requirement, including restrictions on re-exporting nuclear technologies. The credit is to be repaid partly in the form of barter deliveries of industrial and consumer goods.

Vice Premier Shokin Comments

*LD1812150392 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya
Ostankino Television First Program Network
in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Here is a detail which cannot fail to have an effect on the course of talks in China. Precisely the fact that the volume of industry and production in that country is growing by almost 20 percent per year.

In an interview with a RIA correspondent, Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokin briefly commented on whether the contract signed in China on the development of nuclear power engineering is beneficial to us. Russia is not preparing to take upon itself obligations regarding the burying of spent nuclear fuel in the first phase of the nuclear power station which will be built in China with Russia's help.

He described the agreement signed yesterday on the construction of a nuclear power station in China as the most significant in the sphere of developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Shokin did not exclude the possibility of Russian nuclear fuel being used in the nuclear power station built by the French in the south of China.

In an interview with INTERFAX, Aleksandr Shokin spoke about the things that need to be dealt with at home.

Commentary Views Russian Arms Exports to PRC, India, Iran

*OW0812104592 Moscow Radio Moscow in Mandarin
1000 GMT 7 Dec 92*

[Station Observer Solton commentary from the "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] The United States is the world's biggest arms exporter. Russia also exports a large quantity of arms; its exports, however, are down by 90 percent as compared with those of the former Soviet Union.

The issue of arms exports is a delicate one. It is obvious that the more the world accumulates weapons, the more the international situation will become unstable. But under the present circumstances, the only way out is to formulate rules to regulate arms exports and to strictly enforce their implementation. Russia has adopted this stance. This issue has been discussed at the ongoing Russian Congress of People's Deputies. Regrettably Russia is compelled to export arms because it needs foreign exchange and it has to ensure jobs for personnel

in the military-industry complex which is in the course of switching from military production to production of civilian goods. It is reported that this year Moscow has signed a number of agreements with China, India, and Iran. It has also signed agreements or is negotiating with other countries on signing agreements. Russia, however, does not export arms to areas of conflict and strictly limits the quantity of arms exports to those areas. [sentence as heard] When drawing up an arms export policy, Russia, unlike the former Soviet Union, completely does away with ideological considerations dating back to the era of confrontation. It has greatly reduced the quantity of arms exports to Eastern European countries, Vietnam, Cuba, and North Korea. It strictly abides by the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council on banning arms exports to Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Although Russia exports arms for purely commercial interests, it also strives to prevent the further deterioration of international conflicts. For instance, immediately after the end of the Gulf war, Moscow proposed a serious discussion on limiting the quantity of arms exports; namely, the export of offensive weapons in general and missiles and missile technology in particular to countries in this area. The United States, China, Russia, France, and Britain, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, reached an agreement in principle in this regard.

A special organization within the framework of the United Nations will begin work next year. All countries should turn over their information on arms export and exports of military technology to this organization. Russia supports this plan. In addition, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council also reached agreements in principle on other issues. But I think the steps taken by the United Nations and the talks among the major arms exporting countries have not achieved the desired results. More efforts are still needed to ensure an effective and reliable supervision. Moscow will steadfastly support this stance.

Russia To Help IAEA With Processing of Iraq's Nuclear Fuel

*LD1812130392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1210 GMT 18 Dec 92*

[By ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec—Russia will render services to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in connection with removing from Iraq and reprocessing on Russia's territory the nuclear fuel from an Iraqi research reactor. This will be done "in fulfillment of the UN Security Council Resolution 687 of 3 April 1991," according to a Russian Government instruction received at ITAR-TASS today, signed by deputy chairman of the government Georgiy Khizha. The document points out that the nuclear materials will be returned to the IAEA, which will fully reimburse all expenses related to carrying out the work in question.

Statute on Control of Russian CBW Raw Materials

*PM0812102392 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI
in Russian 5 Dec 92 p 3*

["Statute on the Procedure for Controlling the Export from the Russian Federation of Pathogens, Their Genetic Variations, and Fragments of Genetic Material Which Could be Used in the Creation of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons," approved by Russian Federation Government Decree No. 892, dated 20 November 1992]

[Text] 1. This Statute envisages a set of measures to control the export of pathogens, their genetic variations, and fragments of genetic material which could be used in the creation of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons (hereafter called pathogens).

2. The procedure for controlling the export from the Russian Federation of pathogens envisages:

- The preparation and submission of a ruling on the possibility of the export of pathogens included in the List of Pathogens, Their Genetic Variations, and Fragments of Genetic Material Which May Be Used In the Creation of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons Exported Under License Approved by the President of the Russian Federation (hereinafter known as the List);
- the licensing and declaration of pathogens for export.

3. When concluding contracts (agreements, treaties) for the export (transfer, exchange) of pathogens included in the List, subjects of economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation or in places (points) under the jurisdiction or control of the Russian Federation, regardless of the form of ownership, must insist that the importer of these pathogens not use them for the purpose of creating bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons, re-export them or transfer them to anyone else without written permission from the exporter, which must be coordinated with the Russian Federation Commission for Export Control under the Government of the Russian Federation. Permission for re-export may be obtained on fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in this paragraph.

Guarantee commitments must be specially registered by the importer at the importing country's state agency regulating foreign economic activity in each specific deal involving the supply of each item of export included in the List.

4. The export from the Russian Federation of pathogens included in the List or their re-export is not allowed in the case of a state which violates the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 10 April 1972 and the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of

Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare dated 17 June 1925.

5. The licensing of the export of pathogens included in the List is mandatory for all subjects of economic activity on the territory of the Russian Federation irrespective of the form of ownership and must apply to all types of foreign economic activity, including direct production and scientific and technical ties and commodity exchange operations in accordance with the present Statute.

The export of pathogens included in the List is allowed only under a license valid for that occasion alone [razovaya litsenziya] issued by the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

A license may be issued if the Commission for Export Control of the Russian Federation under the Government of the Russian Federation rules that the export of pathogens is possible. Where necessary the ruling is to be coordinated with the State Committee for Health and Hygiene Supervision.

To obtain a ruling, an application for the issue of a license completed in accordance with the requirements of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations must be sent to the Export Control Department of the Russian Federation's Export Control Commission under the Government of the Russian Federation. Copies of the contract and the document stipulating the importer's guarantee that the export item will not be used for the development and production of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons must be appended to the application.

A ruling must be issued no later than 20 days after the aforementioned department's receipt of the documents in question. The ruling shall be sent by that department to the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and a copy shall be sent to the applicant.

The Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations shall send the Russian Federation Ministry of Economics Export Control Department (in the agreed form) a report on the licenses issued on the basis of such rulings.

6. When pathogens included on the List are transferred outside the Russian Federation they must be declared in the prescribed manner.

The exporter shall provide the Russian Federation State Customs Control organs with a customs declaration and a copy of the license, which shall serve to allow the export item to be taken outside the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation State Customs Committee shall send the Russian Federation Ministry of Economics Export Control Department (in the agreed form) a report on the [customs] declarations that have been made for the export of pathogens for which licenses and the rulings envisaged by paragraph five of this Statute have been issued.

7. The pathogens included in the List may not be allowed to be exported from the territory of the Russian Federation without presentation of a customs declaration and a copy of the license, or if the declaration procedure is violated.

Smuggled Russian Uranium Intercepted in Germany

*PM1812164192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 18 Dec 92 Single Edition p 8*

[Andrey Zhdankin report under the "Criminal Business" rubric: "Nuclear 'Swallow'"]

[Text] The Moscow Directorate of the Security Ministry recently received information that a hiding place had been rigged up in a Berlin park and that it contained contraband uranium. The container had been put there by a citizen of the Russian Federation permanently resident in Germany. He had intended to sell the "commodity" on the local "black" market.

Our competent organs informed their German colleagues. After a package of measures implemented by the capital's security officers in conjunction with Berlin's police services, a metal container with an ampoule containing a radioactive substance used for military purposes was discovered and confiscated. The Russian citizen was arrested. Germany's law-enforcement organs have instituted criminal proceedings relating to illegal trade in uranium.

The Security Ministry's directorate in the capital has refused to comment, merely reporting that the German colleagues are being assisted in the investigation into this case.

I have managed to ascertain that the ampoule contained a comparatively small quantity of uranium—worth thousands of dollars in money terms. For your information: One kg of enriched uranium costs, on average, approximately \$100,000. But the fundamental importance of the incident lies elsewhere. This is the first instance where a contraband shipment of a radioactive raw material has been intercepted by the special services and the "whereabouts" of the leak has been roughly established.

It is known that there are at least 10 successful instances of smuggling—for the violators, of course—to every case that is thwarted. It is a well known fact that the radioactive "stream" flows from us to the West, but this is the first time it has been officially confirmed. State security has gotten an opportunity to expose and cut channels of illegal export, as well as the sites of leaks.

The general drop in discipline in the country means that radioactive materials are becoming available to villains. Other reasons can hardly account for such instances as, for example, the one that occurred in Podolsk near Moscow some six weeks ago.

A citizen was arrested in a suburban train. He was carrying 1.5 kg of enriched uranium stolen from a local plant. Thank God, the radioactive commodity was in a proper container, for otherwise the consequences could have been extremely grave. An investigation into this case is continuing.

Construction of Russian Nuclear Missile Cruiser Delayed

LD1712214092

[Editorial Report] Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian at 1200 GMT on 17 December, in its "Novosti" newscast, broadcasts a 2-minute report by correspondent Sergey Dukhavin from St. Petersburg on a nuclear missile cruiser now under construction at the Baltiyskiy shipyards. The nuclear missile cruiser Petr Velikiy has been fitted out for the Ministry of Defense since 1986, the correspondent notes, adding that it has a power installation, unique electronic equipment and weapons, and is more than 80 percent completed. For three years now, he says, there has been no finance for it and the builders are trying to keep the systems going at their own expense. The guarantee on much of the equipment from so-called neighboring foreign countries is about to run out.

O.B. Shulyakovskiy, director of the Baltiyskiy shipyard, says that they have sent telegrams to the top military leaders but have received no suitable reply. Now he is contacting the president.

The Video shows pictures of the interior and exterior of the cruiser.

'Insiders' Aided Cerium Theft From Nuclear Submarine Yard

PM2212151392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Dec 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast: Video report from Ufa by A. Baykov and I. Bekmetov, identified by caption; figures in brackets denote broadcast time in GMT in hours, minutes, and seconds]

[Text] [171251] [Video shows snow-covered road] [Baykov] Members of the government as well as journalists have to go to dozens of offices in order to gain access to the "Sevmash" enterprise where nuclear submarines are built. But insiders had scope for profitable activity. How else can you explain the fact that it is amazingly easy for the head of one of the plant's workshop to carry out a robbery for just two bottles of alcohol and take out 400kg of cerium ingots. It was stolen in transport belonging to the enterprise. The thieves did not act alone but in conspiracy with a captain third rank from one troop unit and the director of a small enterprise in Severomorsk, where the Northern Fleet is based. But they were unable to reap the benefits of their ill-gotten

gains. They were arrested by personnel from the Arkhangelsk and Murmansk Oblast Internal Affairs Directorate operational investigation bureau. The value of the rare-earth cerium ingots seized is estimated at 23 million rubles. Criminal proceedings are possible in respect of the theft. An investigation is under way. [Video shows various port scenes]

Nuclear Waste 'Main Obstacle' To Restarting Armenian Plant

NC1212154092 Baku TURAN in English 1141 GMT 12 Dec 92

[Text] Baku 12 Dec. (TURAN)—Differences in approaches of Russia and Armenia to the question who is to use the atomic waste, remain the main obstacle on the way of the Armenian atomic electric power station (AS) to set going.

Yerevan keeps insisting that the plutonium spent by the Armenian A.S. should remain in Armenia.

The Armenian atomic energetics fully depends on the Russian deliveries of nuclear components. In a line with that, having become the sovereign and independent state, Armenia lost the right to possess the atomic stuff. Under the Vienna's convention of 1963, the nuclear powers are forbidden to transfer the radio-active stuff, including plutonium, to the third countries. Russia may give the stuff to Armenia only on the terms of observation by Armenia all norms of the international law.

The recent information from Armenia, running that the latter is developing the 'arms of reckoning' with the nuclear stuffing of the isotope's waste has caused deep concern both of the Russia itself and of other nuclear powers.

Azerbaijan Government Wants Explanation of 'Retribution' Weapon

NC1712183892 Baku TURAN in English 1222 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Text] Baku 17 Dec (TURAN)—The permanent representative of Azerbaijan in the UN Gasan Gasanov has sent the letter to the general secretary of this organization Butrus-Ghali in which he informed him on the information of the Armenian agency SNARK on preparing in Armenia shells with isotopes spent by the Armenian atomic electric power station.

The letter contained the appeal of the Azerbaijani Government to the general secretary of the UN to demand the Armenian Government an official explanation of the spreaded information [as received].

The information of the agency SNARK, conveyed on December 7 referring to the official circles of Armenia spoke on production of the "weapon of retribution" with the use of residuums of radio-active substance for its following possible use against Azerbaijan.

Armenian Atomic Power Decision 'Political Blackmail'*NC1012193792 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English
1151 GMT 10 Dec 92*

[Text] Baku 10.12.92 (ASSA-IRADA)—The grossest political blackmail of sovereign Azerbaijan. Thus was qualified the statement of Armenian SS [Supreme Soviet] commission for environment protection, which intends to restart the atomic power station by Azerbaijan State Ecology Committee (SEC). The exploitation of Armenian APS [Atomic Power Station] will provide this republic waging war against Azerbaijan the opportunity to get nuclear material necessary to make atomic bombs, ASSA-IRADA reporter was told at the Azerbaijan SEC. Besides the Armenian APS was built in a seismically active region with lots of breaches of security requirements. This has once aroused anxiety of the public opinion in the neighbouring states which led to the closure of the power station.

Kravchuk Reiterates Nuclear-Free Concept*AU1812134392 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian
16 Dec 92 pp 1, 3*

[Interview with Ukraine President L.M. Kravchuk by UKRINFORM correspondents Vitaliy Vozianov and Oleksiy Trotsenko; place and date not given: "Nuclear Weapons: The Ukrainian Leadership's Concept"]

[Text] [UKRINFORM] Esteemed Leonid Makarovych, from the very first days of its existence, our state has resolutely declared its desire to become nuclear-free and nonaligned. It has adhered to this goal to this day. However, notwithstanding this, some of the mass media in both neighboring and distant foreign countries have recently carried many suggestions that Ukraine is delaying the destruction of the strategic nuclear weapons that are located on its territory. You have recently refuted these allegations. However, they continue to be spread. In this connection, we would like you to outline briefly the concept adopted by Ukraine's leadership with regard to nuclear weapons. How was it conceived? What is its essence? Can it change in the future?

[Kravchuk] Ukraine's attitude toward nuclear weapons, including those located on Ukrainian territory, has been specified by our Supreme Council. As is known, the Declaration of Ukraine's State Sovereignty that was adopted by the Supreme Council on 16 July 1990 proclaimed Ukraine's intention to become, in the future, a power that does not belong to military blocs and that adheres to the three principles of a nuclear-free power: not to receive, not to manufacture, and not to acquire [nabuvaty] nuclear weapons.

In confirmation of this intention, the Supreme Council declared the following on 24 October 1991: Ukraine will pursue a policy directed toward the total destruction of nuclear weapons and of components of their deployment on the territory of the Ukrainian state. Ukraine intends

to do so within the shortest possible period of time, proceeding from legal, technical, organizational, and other possibilities and with a proper guarantee of ecological safety. Ukraine, as one of the successors of the former USSR, has assured the world that it would adhere to regulations of the 1991 treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons in the part of it that deals with the nuclear weapons located on its territory.

On the other hand, realizing its great responsibility before the world to ensure that nuclear war will not start from Ukrainian land, we declared Ukraine's right to exercise its own control over the nonuse of the nuclear weapons located on its territory. At the same time, Ukraine undertook to take all necessary measures for guaranteeing the physical safety of such nuclear weapons.

Striving to contribute to the enforcement of the international statute on nuclear nonproliferation, the Supreme Council also declared Ukraine's intention to join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as a nuclear-free state and to conclude a corresponding agreement with the International Atomic Energy Authority [IAEA] on the guarantees. We began to pursue a policy toward implementing a large-scale program for converting the defense industry and reprofiling a part of the military-industrial potential for the needs of economic and social development.

This is, briefly, our "nuclear-free" concept. I repeat, it was specified by Ukraine's parliament and nobody, with the exception of parliament, is authorized to change it.

Ukraine's president and government are implementing this concept and are holding negotiations with other states to this end.

The START treaty and the Agreement on Nuclear Nonproliferation have now been submitted to Ukraine's Supreme Council for ratification. I hope that the Supreme Council will approve these two important documents. Of course, the members of parliament have a right to express their attitude not only to the treaties as a whole, but also to their concrete theses. However, I am sure that their possible remarks will not contradict those principles of Ukraine's nuclear-free status that were earlier formulated by our Supreme Council.

[UKRINFORM] Not so long ago, Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, was commissioned by president-elect Bill Clinton to visit Moscow in order to familiarize himself in detail with the complex questions regarding relations between the United States and Russia. We were surprised when Jimmy Carter, in one of his interviews, stated the following to Moscow journalists: If Ukraine continues to delay the elimination of nuclear weapons, the United States will draw a negative conclusion regarding the aid that it intends to provide for our state. Does it not seem to you that the ex-president made such

a statement, or more accurately, put pressure upon Ukraine, under the influence of nonobjective information about our state?

[Kravchuk] I have said it repeatedly and I say it again: Ukraine fully adheres to the principles of nuclear-free status that it has proclaimed. As for "delays with the elimination of nuclear weapons," Ukraine should not be accused of this.

Of course, I understand the desire of people to see, as soon as possible, a state that will demonstrate to the whole world an example of freeing itself from the nuclear Moloch. We also want this, and not just want, but also actively work in the appropriate direction. At the same time, we hope that Ukraine will not be isolated here and that other nuclear powers will also follow suit.

However, I would also like to stress that we are approaching this matter with exceptional responsibility and are thoroughly and comprehensively studying the problem and possible ways of resolving it so as to meet the obligation for destroying the nuclear weapons while in possession of full knowledge of the consequences of this undertaking.

Serious people realize that before consenting to something, they must know this "something" perfectly well. The policy of the United States of America is an example of precisely such an approach. What is indicative here? The U.S. Administration was among the coauthors of the START treaty and, therefore, it had an opportunity to clarify much for itself and to appraise things in the course of elaborating the document. Even so, given these circumstances, the U.S. Senate took more than one year to study the START treaty and all the implications of its fulfillment for the security and economy of the state, prior to approving it. As regards Ukraine with its incomparably smaller expert potential in this field, it is making extremely strong efforts and expending much energy on speeding up the adoption of an analogous decision and certainly wants to do this with full knowledge of the facts.

[UKRINFORM] The Moscow mass media have distributed a translation of William Potter's NEW YORK TIMES article "Ukraine's Nuclear Trigger". Its author made the following prediction: "It is possible that the Clinton administration will be confronted with its first external political challenge in Ukraine." How would you comment upon this? You had a telephone conversation with the new U.S. President almost immediately after his election, so you have already had contact with Clinton.

[Kravchuk] Yes, I had a telephone conversation with Clinton almost immediately after his election as U.S. President. I became convinced after this conversation that fruitful dialogue and cooperation, the foundations for which have been laid with the Administration of President Bush, will develop successfully. At any rate, I, for my part, will do everything possible to strengthen and deepen partnership, cooperation, and friendly relations between the Ukrainian and American peoples.

[UKRINFORM] Leonid Makarovych, is it possible for at least one of the 176 strategic missiles that are located on the territory of Ukraine to be launched from some center? What kind of control is exercised here by Ukraine's president?

[Kravchuk] First of all, it must be pointed out that the technological capabilities of the system of centralized combat leadership of strategic missile forces enable both a selective launching of one or more intercontinental ballistic missiles from among those located on Ukraine territory and a simultaneous launching of all 176 missiles. No launching may be carried out except on the order of the president of the Russian Federation, who has full control of the system of centralized combat leadership of strategic missile forces. About control on my part. Today, I have the possibility to block an unsanctioned launching of nuclear weapons from the territory of our state. This is done in the following way: Special signals have been designed for those in charge of the command of formations and units of strategic missile forces stationed on Ukrainian territory. These signals make it possible to block the launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles if the order for the launching has not been coordinated with Ukraine's president. For the same purpose, a special direct communication line has been established with the command of the strategic nuclear forces stationed on Ukrainian territory.

At the same time, I do not have and do not strive to obtain the technological facilities to enable us independently to launch missiles with nuclear warheads.

[UKRINFORM] Official documents and journalists generally refer simply to missiles [rakety]. However, these are complicated and sophisticated technological devices. We would like to ask you to outline the process of destroying such weapons. One more thing: From whom and to what extent do we need financial and technical assistance in this matter?

[Kravchuk] Ukraine views the process of the elimination of nuclear weapons located on its territory as their destruction on a comprehensive and proportional basis by all those states that are signatories to the Lisbon Protocol on the Agreement on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons signed on 23 May 1992. These states are Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

Speaking about a comprehensive approach, we mean the simultaneous destruction of nuclear warheads, of the related delivery systems, of the launching devices housed in silos, and of command and control points.

All nuclear weapons that are presently stored on Ukrainian land will be destroyed under international supervision, in accordance with the agreements that have been reached and the time schedule.

Other facilities that are subject to destruction in line with the Agreement on the Reduction of Strategic Nuclear Weapons must be reduced in equal proportion

on the territories of Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. This refers both to their quantity and time schedule for their destruction.

I want to draw your attention to an important aspect of all this: In order to ensure the safe handling of nuclear arms, their delivery systems, and the other facilities of the strategic nuclear forces until their total elimination, it is necessary to have guaranteed technical provision from the Russian Federation, which is the state that manufactures them.

About assistance. Indeed, Ukraine's limited economic resources on the one hand, and the complexity of the technologies needed for destroying the delivery systems of nuclear weapons on the other, dictate the need for financial assistance on the part of interested states in order to carry out the comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on our territory. Besides, in particular, [financial] settlements between Ukraine and the Russian Federation regarding the safe maintenance, removal, dismantling, and destruction of nuclear weapons must take into account Ukraine's right to the material value that they contain.

Kravchuk Discusses Nuclear Missile Issues

*LD1812183492 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service
in Ukrainian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 92*

[Text] There have recently been many assertions in some mass media, both in nearby and in distant foreign countries, that Ukraine seems to be delaying the destruction of strategic nuclear weapons located on its territory. The newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA has undertaken to examine this question by making room for an interview with President Leonid Kravchuk. The interview is entitled Nuclear Weapons—The Concept of the Ukraine Leadership. Andriy Svoyachenko has prepared this account of the interview.

[Svoyachenko] Replying to questions from correspondents, the Ukraine president noted that Ukraine is adhering to three nonnuclear principles: not to accept, not to produce, and not to acquire nuclear weapons.

The destruction of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory should be carried out as a package [kompleksno], and at the same time in equal proportion with other countries of the CIS, that is the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. Speaking about this package [kompleksnyy] approach to this problem, Leonid Kravchuk said that what is meant is the simultaneous elimination of nuclear warheads, their carriers, and also control points.

Regarding the latter, the journalists were interested in whether any of the 176 strategic missiles which are located on Ukrainian territory could be launched, and how this is controlled by the Ukrainian president.

Above all, Leonid Kravchuk said, it should be noted that the system of centralized operational control of missile

troops makes it technically possible to carry out not only a selective launch of one or several of the intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed on Ukrainian territory, but also the simultaneous launch of all 176 missiles. Launches may only be carried out in accordance with orders of the Russian Federation president. The Ukrainian side now has the possibility of blocking unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons from the territory of our state. To this purpose, special direct communication has been established with the strategic nuclear weapons command located on Ukrainian territory. However, the Ukrainian president noted, he is not striving to acquire the technical possibilities to independently launch missiles with nuclear warheads.

As regards reductions in nuclear weapons, (?and their) components, Ukraine intends to do this in the minimum possible time, taking into account from legal, technical, and organizational considerations as well as proper guarantees of ecological safety. The issue of reducing nuclear weapons is a particularly sensitive one at the present time, when Ukraine's economic capabilities are limited. This dictates the need for financial assistance from interested states.

In addition, Leonid Kravchuk noted at the end of the interview, accounts between Ukraine and the Russian Federation on issues of safe containment, passage, (?dismantling), and destruction of nuclear ammunition, should be realized, taking into account Ukraine's right to these assets.

Ukrainian Foreign Minister Addresses Diplomats on Nuclear Policy

*LD1112184792 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service
in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 11 Dec 92*

[Text] Heads of diplomatic and consular missions of foreign states accredited in Ukraine were invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine today. Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko informed them about certain aspects of the nuclear policy of Ukraine, since lately its position on these issues has been often distorted, as was noted by the minister.

In particular, he said that the president and the Government of Ukraine proposed that the Supreme Council examine the issue of the ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty [START] and the issue of joining the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in order of priority. The minister stressed that the examination of these documents was connected to the settlement of a number of political, economic, technological, and financial problems, as well as those concerning the provision of guarantees of national security. Anatoliy Zlenko also noted that the Ukrainian side would be grateful if real help in the elimination of strategic offensive arms would be offered to Ukraine, since Ukraine has not yet received a single cent toward this.

Incidentally, a little earlier Anatoliy Zlenko said in the newspaper RESPUBLIKA that certain countries were

quite concerned about a delay in the ratification of the START treaty by the Ukrainian parliament. "We know exactly what measures will be taken in respect of Ukraine if it does not ratify the START treaty," said the foreign minister. "First of all, this is about economic and political sanctions."

Ukrainian Official on Achieving Nuclear Free Status

*LD1012192492 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service
in English 0100 GMT 10 Dec 92*

[From the "Midweek" program]

[Text] [Announcer] The future of nuclear weapons based on the territory of Ukraine is a matter of heated national and international debates now. Some political and military figures of Ukraine believe that the country shouldn't get rid of its nuclear potential so easily. The issue needs to be discussed thoroughly.

Dismantling of nuclear warheads is a very expensive process. At the same time highly enriched uranium recovered from nuclear warheads can be used in nuclear power plants. American experts have made calculations on an American program of elimination of nuclear weapons. The U.S. will get 5,000 tonnes of nuclear fuel after dismantling of about 6,000 nuclear warheads. The cost of this fuel is about \$50 billion. Strategic missiles based on the territory of Ukraine carry 1,280 warheads. So Ukraine can economize \$8-10 billion dollars.

Besides getting rid of nuclear weapons Ukraine will need certain guarantees of its national security. An official of Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostyantyn Hryshchenko, says the following in this connection:

[Hryshchenko] The position of the Ukrainian Government is guided by the decisions taken by the Ukrainian Parliament, that is the declaration of independence which stated inter alia that Ukraine is to achieve status of a non-nuclear weapons state in future.

Guided by these decisions of the Ukrainian Parliament the government has signed the Lisbon protocol on 23d May which among others has a provision for Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to adhere to the NPT treaty, that is Non-Proliferation Treaty. The government is

totally committed and the president of Ukraine is committed also to speedy adhesion [as heard] of Ukraine to this treaty.

We believe that uniqueness of the situation of Ukraine gives us moral right to ask for guarantees of our security. The situation is as follows: Ukraine is the first state ever which is, or in the process of becoming, non-nuclear. As a successor state of the former Soviet Union, and equal successor state, we had at least formal right to be nuclear. But it was the will of the people of Ukraine, as it was expressed by the parliament of Ukraine, to achieve the status of a non-nuclear weapons state. That is to say that we have decided to forego the nuclear option and we would like, and we have the right, to get guarantees of non-use of force from any nuclear state against Ukraine. That is what we are asking from the United States and Russian Federation, and from other nuclear states.

The final fate of the treaty is, as I have already mentioned, in the hands of the parliament of Ukraine—the position of the government is clear.

The problems that we face and which are of concern to the government and to the parliament are the problems of nuclear safety in the transition period, the problem of financing the huge amounts of expenses involved and also the problem of resources, physical resources in the form of equipment and technical know how needed to have a safe dismantlement process.

We feel that—at least for nuclear warheads—the best solution would, could be found (?within cooperation) with Russian Federation, but it will depend on the position and on the conditions set out by our Russian partners. Such negotiations are due shortly and we hope that their results will be promising.

We also expect that other nuclear states and Western countries in general would give us more help—financial, technical, and other kinds of help—in this dismantlement process. For the time being Ukraine has not yet received a single cent for these purposes and unfortunately we are getting only negative incentives. We are being asked to give assurances, to be, to have speedy progress on the way for dismantlement, but unfortunately we are not being given any help in this huge problem that is very difficult for Ukraine in this particular state of its economy.

[Announcer] Kostyantyn Hryshchenko, an official of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EC To Fund East Nuclear Plant Safety

93BR0262A Antwerp DE FINANCIEEL-
EKONOMISCHE TIJD in Dutch 10 Dec 92 p 2

[Article signed K.V.: "Euratom Loans To Be Made Available to CIS—EC Invests 40 Billion Belgian Francs in Safe Nuclear Plants in Eastern Europe"]

[Text] The European Commission envisages the use of reserve Euratom loans to improve nuclear plant safety in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS. Having more than 1 billion ECU's [European Currency Units] (around 40 billion Belgian francs) in reserve, the EC can help finance 10 percent of the investments required in that part of the world.

The Euratom Treaty authorizes the EC Commission to finance investments for the industrial production of nuclear energy and for industrial nuclear installations. Euratom loan capacity in this sector amounts to maximum 4 billion ECU's. Of this amount, 2.8 billion ECU's is actually used for Euratom loans. This means that there is a reserve of more than 1 billion ECU's.

The total cost of making all Eastern European nuclear plants safe is estimated at 10 billion ECU's. The EC could, therefore, cover one-tenth of financial modernizing requirements. As a result, the EC Commission is asking to open loan facilities for those countries. The EC Council of Ministers and the European Parliament have to approve this plan.

The EC Commission does not expect a high demand over the coming years to finance nuclear energy projects in the 12 EC member states. On the other hand, the request has often been made to make more money available for modernizing and improving nuclear plant safety in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

This problem was not only on the agenda of the EC Lisbon summit, but was also discussed at the G-7 summit in Munich in early July.

The loans themselves will be managed by the EC Commission. The maximum term of a loan is 20 years and varies depending on the project. The EC Commission will cover a maximum of 50 percent of total investment. Before awarding a loan, the Commission—together with the European Investment Bank—investigates the technical impact of the proposed project and its economic profitability. The national authorities of the Eastern European countries are to guarantee a project in their country.

TACIS

Yesterday, the EC Commission awarded 80 million ECU's (320 million Belgian francs) to two action programs aimed at nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union. Both are part of the TACIS program for technical aid to the CIS. In the 1992 budget, 450 million ECU's is earmarked for the TACIS program.

GERMANY

Police Seize Plutonium, Cesium; Arrest 16**Initial Report**

AU0812164092 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT
8 Dec 92

[Text] Munich, Germany, Dec 8 (AFP)—Bavarian and Austrian police have made 16 arrests and seized two caches of plutonium and cesium in the latest swoop on smugglers selling radioactive material from eastern Europe, police announced Tuesday.

After a "weeks-long undercover operation," detectives on both sides of the border seized a suspected gang that was demanding at least 21 million marks (13 million dollars) for the substances, which were highly dangerous but except for a tiny amount could not have been used to build a bomb.

The Bavarian criminal police said the suspected middleman, a 37-year-old local salesman, was seized at a local motorway restaurant last Thursday, where detective found 383 plutonium-irradiated items in a document case in his car boot (U.S. trunk), the police said.

At the same time they arrested nine suspected accomplices in Munich, including a Belgian private detective armed with two pistols who was suspected of having brought in the material from Vienna, they said.

On Friday, police staked out a Munich car park where they arrested two other men, a 49-year-old Pole and a 37-year-old German, who allegedly were offering caesium-137 for sale, they said.

Police found a 25-kilo (55-pound) lead container in their car which held caesium and was found to be giving off "substantial levels of radioactivity" despite the protective casing, the statement said.

The Pole was found to be contaminated by radioactivity and was given medical tests to see if his health had suffered, they said.

At the other end of the network, police in Vienna arrested a German, a Czechoslovak, a Hungarian and a Greek woman over the weekend, they said.

The plutonium came from somewhere in the former Soviet Union while the cesium came from the Ukraine, detectives believed.

The gang was seeking 18 million marks for the plutonium, which is not sold commercially, and "several million" for the Cesium, which had only a commercial value of 15,000 marks (9,400 dollars), a police spokesman said.

The plutonium was weapons grade, but in all, there was only "between one and one and a half grammes" of it, he said.

Plutonium is the most toxic substance known to man. Inhalation of only 0.05g usually causes death within two months. Cesium is widely used in medical and laboratory devices.

It is the fifth known scandal this year involving Germany as a crossroads for trafficking in radioactive substances. In one case, Munich police seized 2.2 kilos (4.6 pounds) of highly radioactive uranium, and in another, seized a Briton suspected of trying to arrange a deal with Iraq.

Report From Moscow

PM1112123192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
10 Dec 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Vladimir Lapskiy: "Traders in Cesium and Plutonium from the Former USSR Arrested in the FRG"]

[Text] German and Austrian police have smashed a ring of smugglers who were trying to sell radioactive metals obtained in Ukraine. The 16 arrested people included Yugoslavs, Belgians, Austrians, and also a German, a Czech, a Pole, a Hungarian, and a Greek; this international company was "serving" Germany and its neighboring Western countries.

The operation was carefully prepared. It was undertaken after the police in the Bavarian city of Schwandorf arrested a 37-year old German businessmen who had 383 metal items coated in plutonium in his possession.

His accomplices were "introduced to" police agents. They assumed the role of buyers of the radioactive plutonium-239 and cesium-137 being offered. Their number is not being named, but, according to the leader of the Bavarian Land police, the smugglers asked for an excessive price of 100 million Deutsch marks (over \$63 million).

About two weeks ago the police and the security service in Berlin started to hunt for half a kilogram of uranium-238 that had come from Russia. Special subunits with mine detectors and Geiger counters combed the forest in the Grunewald area looking for a lead container bearing the radioactive metal hidden by Russian smugglers. Incidentally, the Germans were informed of its existence by the Western Group of Forces, which offered the FRG official organs assistance and cooperation. The Russian security service also became involved. An emigrant from Russia, 39-year old Nikolay B., was arrested in this connection in Berlin, and 22-year old Pavel M. was flown in from Moscow by a military airplane for questioning in the same connection (their names are not given in the interests of the investigation). So far, the uranium that came from Russia has not been recovered, and the search is in full swing...

For Germany the smuggling of radioactive materials from former USSR countries has become a problem as serious as it is dangerous. In the first half of this year, the German security service confiscated 1.2 kg of radioactive materials, and it is believed that this figure will grow in the second half.

PORTUGAL

Uranium Reportedly Offered to China, Israel

LD1012213992 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 9 Dec 92

[Text] The mysteries of Portuguese uranium production: We have been allowed access to documents with figures which are at odds with the official data on the production and exporting of uranium. Moreover, it is alleged that a private citizen offered Portuguese uranium for sale to China and Israel. Raquel Abecassis has the details:

[Abecassis] Photocopies of two contracts of sale of Portuguese uranium were handed in today to the presidency of the republic, the attorney general's office, and a number of foreign embassies in Lisbon. The contracts in question, dating from 1980, are believed to be at the root of the uranium scandal that led to the opening of a public inquiry.

The original documents are in the possession of a private citizen, Nair Iglesias, who claims to have received them from a lawyer, Pedro Soares Martinez. She told us about her involvement in the affair:

[Begin recording] [Iglesias] The documents were given to me by Professor Soares Martinez.

[Abecassis] With what purpose?

[Iglesias] With a view to my contacting the Chinese authorities. But China was not interested because it had just discovered the world's largest uranium deposits.

[Abecassis] Did you seek to pass the information in your possession to the government, to the official authorities?

[Iglesias] Yes of course, I was as loyal as could be. I went to all the ministries, to the Ministry of Energy, where I spoke to a ministerial aide. I also went to a company—what is its name? Before the story appeared in PUBLICO I loyally approached all the bodies in any way connected with the subject and which might have an interest in the documents. [end recording]

[Abecassis] The documents shown to us propose the sale of 250 tonnes of uranium owned by the National Uranium Company, ENU, and another 700 tonnes from the state's reserves. Neto de Portugal, president of ENU's Auditing Council at the time when these contracts were drawn up, is alleged to have passed them on to Soares Martinez, who would take care of the sales. Letters sent to Martinez and also made public today bear the signatures of Brigadier Albuquerque Castro, the then ENU president, and Jose Betten-court, a member of the board, replaced recently after the publication of the conclusions of the commission of inquiry.

The contracts bear the stamp of confidential, which makes it odd that they should turn up in the hands of a private citizen. On the other hand their emergence once again raises doubts over the official figures released by ENU and by the state on the production and sales of Portuguese uranium.

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